

Sudan Unions Reportedly Plan One-Day Anti-Nimeiri Walkout

The Associated Press
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Several professional unions have agreed to a one-day general strike Wednesday to back demands that President Gaafar Nimeiri step down, Sudanese sources said Monday.

The agreement was reported as lawyers in Khartoum began a strike and the government arrested the leaders and some members of the officially disbanded doctors and lawyers unions.

Mohammed Osman Abu-Sag, a secretary of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union, said Monday that security authorities had arrested at least 10 leading members of the doctors' and lawyers' unions.

Asked whether there had been arrests of military men, Mr. Abu-Sag said the army and police "always have been faithful to the regime." The remark was an apparent effort to stop rumors about possible anti-Nimeiri feelings within the military.

Mr. Abu-Sag gave the first official casualty toll of three days of rioting in Khartoum and Omdurman last week, saying that five people had been killed. Government officials said earlier that more than 2,600 people had been arrested.

Western diplomats in Khartoum have said that the rioting was a protest against food-price increases brought on by removal of government subsidies. This emergency measure was among the economic changes demanded by the United States and other creditors. It was supported by the International Monetary Fund.

The diplomats said that a general

strike, if successful, could pose a serious threat to the pro-American Nimeiri government, which has been in power since 1969. The president is now visiting the United States.

Major General Nimeiri was to meet Monday in Washington with President Ronald Reagan to discuss economic aid. The frail Sudanese economy is a major factor behind the unrest in Sudan.

Sudanese sources said the unions of lawyers, judges, engineers and university professors decided Sunday to call the general strike in the Khartoum area. These unions had been urged to stop work by the doctors' union, which had ordered a strike by its members in Khartoum last week.

The Sudanese sources, who requested anonymity for fear of reprisals, said that the Wednesday strike would be a warning. They did not rule out the possibility of it being extended.

"The situation can no longer go on in this way," a young striking doctor said. "The present regime has to go."

Two other striking doctors said Saturday that the doctors' union was seeking a civil disobedience movement to unseat President Nimeiri.

The sources said the unions hoped to organize demonstrations Wednesday to back up the general strike.

Khartoum appeared quiet Monday but with a noticeable increase in the number of army troops posted at key installations.

Nimeiri Requests

Earlier, Jonathan C. Randal of The Washington Post reported from Khartoum:

In his talks with Mr. Reagan, President Nimeiri was expected to invoke the anti-government demonstrations to bolster his case for unfreezing nearly \$200 million in U.S. aid to Sudan, according to diplomats in Khartoum.

The United States suspended aid to Sudan late last year because of a steady deterioration in the economic and political situation in Sudan.

Many Sudanese suggest that President Nimeiri purposely tolerated the demonstrations, which began before he left for Washington last week, to undermine demands for lifting the financial conditions blocking disbursement of the funds.

The students who led the demonstrations denounced what they said were conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Economists and diplomats in Khartoum said it was the Reagan administration, and not the Washington-based international institutions, that had the power to resume aid to Sudan.

Many times before in his 16 years in power, President Nimeiri has left the country during a crisis to make it clear to his people and his foreign allies that without him Sudan could collapse. This time he plans to be abroad 16 days for official visits to the United States, Egypt and Pakistan.

In the face of civil war, an influx of foreign refugees, drought, famine and a mismanaged economy, Major General Nimeiri can point to tough decisions he has taken recently, apparently at U.S. insistence.

In the four weeks since Vice President George Bush visited Sudan, Major General Nimeiri has announced a series of political and economic reforms. Following up on a February decision to devalue the Sudanese pound from 1.3 to 2.5 to the dollar, he raised bread and gasoline prices by about 60 percent.

He also allowed the Central Intelligence Agency to fly 900 Ethiopian Jews to Israel. Several thousand of the refugees had been airlifted between November and early January in commercial aircraft.



Israeli police examine the place where Zelman Abuhalk, 52, an Israeli settler, was shot and killed Sunday while shopping at El Bireh on the occupied West Bank. The gunman escaped. At Bethlehem, Israeli border police shot and wounded four Palestinians on Monday after students threw stones at Israelis, military and Palestinian sources said.

Report Details Gains By Israel in West Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

Base Project and believed to be the most extensive study ever made of Israeli land expropriation policies in the West Bank, was released Sunday.

The study warned that Israeli policies have been designed to create a "dual system" for the benefit of Israelis, and to leave the territory's 800,000 Palestinian residents isolated in "a patchwork of hostile regions, alienated and severed" from each other.

"The Israelis, by imposing direct control over half of the West Bank, have actually created two spatially segregated regions, ethnically divided, separate and unequal," the report said.

The report also noted that the long Israeli occupation of the West Bank has helped to almost completely reverse the historic pattern of land ownership in what was the British Mandate of Palestine until the creation of Israel in 1948.

"Thirty-eight years ago, in 1947, the Jews possessed less than 10 percent of the total land of mandatory Palestine," it said. "Now, the Arabs (including the Arab citizens of Israel) are left in possession of 15 percent of that land."

The West Bank Data Base Project is an independent research organization that monitors the growth of the Jewish presence in the West Bank. It is headed by Mervin Benvenisti, a professional city planner and former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, and is funded by grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

The study documents the methods Israel has used to seize land in the West Bank, including the takeover of property abandoned by its owners, the "compulsory purchase" of land for public purposes and the closure of vast tracts for military use.

Israeli's Obsession Puts Him In Close Touch With History

(Continued from Page 1)

to Mr. Siebenberg, a man who was driven not only to locate himself in his ancestral homeland but also to anchor himself there by establishing a link with his people's past.

"The temple was just over there," he said, motioning to the Walling Wall, which is visible from his home. "Why wouldn't Jews have built here then? Every inch of land near the temple must have been very valuable."

Mr. Siebenberg asked his architects and engineers if it would be possible for him to conduct an archaeological dig under his house. The engineers were incredulous. "They said the houses in the neighborhood behind us were all resting on a raft of concrete, and if I excavated under mine the whole neighborhood above us would come sliding down the hill," Mr. Siebenberg said. "But I kept pestering them."

Eventually, the engineers said there was a solution, but it would cost a fortune. A retaining wall, held down by dozens of steel anchors, could prevent the neighboring houses from slipping away.



However, the most important land expropriation method used by Israel was developed in 1979 under the government of Menachem Begin, the former prime minister. Under the provisions of a law dating back to the Ottoman Empire, Israel declared that West Bank territory that was not being cultivated and had not been legally registered with Jordanian authorities before 1967 was "state land," with the burden of proving otherwise left to the Arab claimants.

According to the study, this method allowed Israel in a single stroke to triple the amount of "state land" in the West Bank, to a total of 537,500 acres. The study estimated that 425,000 acres of this land has already been formally taken over by Israel, with the remainder still to be processed through a series of government declarations and appeals by Arab claimants that are almost never successful.

Mr. Benvenisti said Sunday that he expected critics to dispute many of his conclusions, but he said the findings on the extent of Israeli land seizure in the West Bank were all based on official documents and not subject to challenge.

There has been no Israeli government reaction to the study.

Residents Flee Spread Of Violence In Sidon Area

United Press International

BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem militiamen battled Monday with artillery and heavy machine guns in the southern port of Sidon, injuring at least seven people and forcing thousands of civilians to flee.

"The fighting is so bad that the Red Cross is finding it difficult to reach the wounded," said a city official in Sidon, 24 miles (38 kilometers) south of Beirut.

Meanwhile, government sources said Major General Mohammed al-Kholy, the national security adviser to President Hafez Assad of Syria, arrived in Beirut for talks with President Amin Gemayel and other officials on halting the violence.

State-owned Beirut radio said Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria held talks Sunday in Damascus with three Moslem leaders, but there was no word on whether Syria might help end the strife around Sidon.

The shelling in Sidon was particularly intense between the city's Christian eastern suburbs and the two nearby Palestinian refugee camps, Myeh-Miyeh and Ain Helweh, the sources said.

"There is some very heavy fighting going on and the shelling is very heavy, too," a resident said. "The confrontation lines are up in flames."

The fighting involves Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims on one side against Christian militiamen. At least 41 people were killed Saturday and five Sunday.

In Beirut, the independent newspaper An Nahar said unidentified gunmen had kidnapped Isak Sasson, 65, the fourth member of the city's tiny community of Lebanese Jews to be seized in Moslem West Beirut since Friday.

Police sources told the newspaper that Mr. Sasson, a manager of a large business firm, had been forced into a car by a number of gunmen and driven away.

None of Beirut's anti-Israeli Islamic groups has claimed responsibility for the kidnappings. The area has turned increasingly tense after a series of raids on nearby Shiite Moslem villages by Israeli occupation troops and a March 12 revolt by Christian militiamen against the policies of President Gemayel.

Kidnapping Investigation

Police said Monday that they had found a "badly decomposed body" in the eastern Bekaa Valley that they believe is that of a kidnapped Dutch Jesuit priest who disappeared 16 days ago. United Press International reported from Beirut.

A police source in the valley where the Reverend Nicholas Kniters disappeared March 14 said their investigation was inconclusive.

A spokesman for the Jesuit congregation in Beirut said "it is almost certain" that the body found near Baalbek was that of Father Kniters, 43.

He is one of six Westerners who disappeared or were kidnapped in Lebanon in the last month. Two Britons and a French woman working for the French embassy in Beirut, were also kidnapped last month but were later released.

Doe of Liberia Survives Shooting Outside Residence

United Press International

MONROVIA, Liberia — Gunmen opened fire early Monday on a jeep driven by President Samuel K. Doe, shooting about 30 rounds into the vehicle. The Liberian state press agency reported.

Mr. Doe escaped injury, but two officers of his bodyguard were seriously wounded, according to the agency. LINA, it said, police were searching for Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, deputy guard commander at State House, the presidential residence.

The press agency said Colonel Flanzamaton, who was previously thought to be close to the Liberian leader, was seen escaping in his private car.

LINA said Mr. Doe, returning from a suburban retreat, was driving into the gates of State House shortly after midnight Monday when an unknown number of men opened fire from both sides of the street. The jeep, riddled with bullets, its windshield shattered and its tires blown out, crashed into a utility pole.

Bonn Will Make Its Own Decision

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's decision on whether to join the research on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative will not depend on the attitude of its European allies.

A government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said Bonn preferred a joint European approach but believed this might prove difficult. He said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had made it clear that Bonn would consider its decision independently.

Contrasting with Mr. Boenisch's statement, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said at a meeting of his Free Democratic Party on Monday that a common European approach to research on the Strategic Defense Initiative was vital.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Blocks Shipment to Soviet

LONDON (AP) — The British government has blocked shipment to the Soviet Union of key components for furnaces that would have allowed the Russians to boost their nuclear missile technology, the Department of Trade said Monday.

A department spokesman disclosed that 95 percent of the shipment had been delivered before the authorities acted Feb. 8 in line with Western efforts to halt the export of high-technology equipment with potential military applications to the Soviet bloc.

The remaining shipment was banned because it contained vital components for vacuum induction furnaces that government officials say the Soviet Union could have used to make carbon-carbon, a highly heat-resistant compound used to coat missiles cones. The spokesman was unable to say what these key components were.

Duarte's Party Expects to Get Majority

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — The Christian Democratic Party of President José Napoleón Duarte said Monday it was virtually assured of winning a majority of the 60 National Assembly seats in Sunday's election.

Official returns from the contest for the National Assembly and 262 municipal councils are not expected at least until Tuesday. None of the other eight parties fielding candidates revealed their counts.

Few political analysts had expected Mr. Duarte's party to win a majority. If the Christian Democrats' victory is confirmed, it would bolster Mr. Duarte's policies and his efforts to negotiate an end to the five-year civil war.

Officials Dismissed in Soviet Republic

MOSCOW — Many leading Communist Party officials and government ministers have been removed from office in the Soviet republic of Uzbekistan under Russia's new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, it was reported Monday.

The party newspaper, Pravda, reported that there had been little progress in the republic since senior officials were dismissed last summer for corruption. It said 9,000 extra people had been drafted to serve in the Uzbekistan police force and courts as part of a drive against corruption.

Egypt Says It Uncovered a Libyan Plot

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt's security organization has uncovered a Libyan plot to destabilize Egypt through a secret group taking orders from the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, an Interior Ministry official said Monday.

The official, General Fakhreddine Khaled, confirmed a report by the Middle East News Agency that said Libya had recruited young Egyptians into its "revolutionary committees" and trained them in the use of weapons and explosives.

Cambodia Leader Says Peace Possible

NEW YORK (AP) — Hun Sen, the prime minister and foreign minister in the Vietnamese-installed government in Cambodia, said a political settlement in his country was possible if rebel leaders distanced themselves from the Khmer Rouge.

"If the people want to join us, they have to abandon Pol Pot," the guerrilla leader, Hun Sen told Newsweek magazine. He said "we can talk" to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the anti-Vietnamese coalition. "If he abandons Pol Pot today, I can talk to him tomorrow," he said.

He described two possibilities he said would lead to the withdrawal of the 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. "First is a political solution," he said. "In that case, the Vietnamese Army can be withdrawn very early." Hun Sen also said that within five to 10 years, the Vietnamese would be withdrawn completely even if no political settlement were reached with the guerrillas.

For the Record

A man apparently attempting to cross from Zimbabwe to South Africa was found dead Monday near a recently constructed electric fence at the border, a South African military spokesman said in Johannesburg. The man was the first victim of the South African-built barrier, which has a 20,000-volt current. (UPI)

A former president of the Greek Writers' Union, Thanassi Nasioutzik, was jailed Monday on charges that he murdered another leading Greek author, Thanassi Diamantopoulos, in September, the Athens district attorney said. (AP)

Pan American World Airways reached a tentative contract settlement Monday with negotiators for the Independent Union of Flight Attendants, a federal mediator announced. The attendants negotiated beyond a strike deadline that had been set at midnight Sunday. (AP)

Leader of Space Project Is an Old Europe Hand

(Continued from Page 1)

celab, a cooperative research project of the shuttle program in which major West European nations provided part of the investment and technology and shared in the scientific results.

Spacelab involved many of the problems now associated with suggestions for European participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. While General Abrahamson defends Spacelab as a success in trans-Atlantic technical cooperation, European participants have criticized U.S. restrictions on Europe's use of the technology developed for the mission.

General Abrahamson was also involved in the successful U.S.-European consortium that was formed to build the F-16 fighter plane. General Abrahamson headed the F-16 program, which spent \$2.5 billion in Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway to equip their industries with the means, in just 18 months, to manufacture components for the plane.

Now, General Abrahamson is trying to mobilize a similarly rapid European involvement into the vastly more expensive technologies involved in strategic defenses against ballistic missiles. The general's argument is that Europe cannot afford to ignore any opportunity to familiarize its researchers and industries with Strategic Initiative technologies — mainly computers, but also communications, lasers and other optics.

"These are important not only for Europe's own strategic defense, but they are going to have an impact on conventional weapons and, beyond that, on civil developments," General Abrahamson said, emphasizing potential commercial benefits that could stimulate economies.

Many European countries, particularly France, would like to form a European consortium to strengthen the allies' bargaining position in dealing with the United States.

That approach concerns the United States. General Abrahamson said. "That's why we encouraged the allies to answer our proposal on an individual basis."

He said the United States feared it would take too long for the Europeans to establish their own program.

"I would like to point out that this is an incredibly fast-moving research program," he said. "We are using special contract procedures in the United States and a year from now we'll be a long way down the road."

Commenting on the diplomatic damage caused by misleading U.S. statements about the space defense system, General Abrahamson said: "It's unfortunate, but we do it all the time."

Mr. Hyland said it was essential for Washington "to reaffirm the strategy of deterrence and flexible response to clear away any doubts that are creeping in because of SDI."

"The only basis for an appeal to European support is to make it clear you're not throwing out the old policy," he said.

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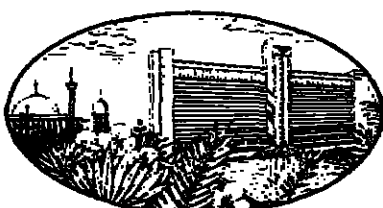
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Fishing Ban in New York

New York Times Service

ALBANY, New York — The state of New York has banned commercial fishing for striped bass in New York Harbor and along both shores of western Long Island because of dangerous levels of the chemical PCB in the fish.

BRIEFS

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Commenting on the damage caused by missiles, statements about the space system, General Abramson said, "It's unfortunate, but we're the time."

ive on Space An

ured Destruction, and I have suggested it is imminent. The degradation of defense is one of the most difficult problems of the years to come," said a German official. Young the movement, rather than the states, had attacked the nuclear weapons, the official said, "I think it is a mistake to see government as a moral issue."

Mr. Hyland said it was a strategy of deterrence and response to clear an area but are creeping in house.



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Congress Is Blamed For Pentagon Waste

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A senior Defense Department official has asserted that Congress causes at least \$10 billion a year of waste in military spending.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant sec-

retary for manpower, said Sunday on a television interview program that "pork barrel" spending costs "the taxpayer at least \$10 billion a year, things we don't want, things we don't need, but are in there to protect vested interests."

Reached later by telephone, Mr. Korb listed several economies he said Congress has blocked, including multiple-year procurement of weapons and consolidation of purchasing, while forcing extra spending on the Pentagon.

"They come at you in droves," he said. Mr. Korb's comments, the administration's sharpest criticism yet of congressionally sponsored military spending, adds to the widening debate of President Reagan's \$313 billion military budget for the 1986 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

At the moment there appears to be rising sentiment in Capitol Hill to reduce the administration's 1986 military spending plan by allowing current spending of \$285 billion to grow only enough to cover inflation. Backers of this view argue that the Pentagon is wasteful with the money it already receives.

The Senate Armed Services Committee was considering a "conditional authorization." Senate officials said, in which three separate military budgets would be presented on the floor so that senators could see what items would be cut if the military budget were reduced or frozen at its present level.

Two subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee have recommended three budgets, one to rise by 4 percent plus inflation, another by 3 percent, and the third to rise only enough to cover inflation. The administration budget calls for a 5.9 percent increase above inflation.

Among the items to be cut in the subcommittee plan that would hold



Lawrence J. Korb

spending at its present level plus inflation is a reduction of 175,000 in military and civilian personnel, which would mean less spending at military bases across the country.

On Sunday two Democratic senators, Sam Nunn of Georgia and John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio, criticized that proposal, which was advanced by Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire.

Mr. Nunn, the senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said Mr. Reagan's budget had to be cut, but "you don't have to use this approach."

Mr. Korb, in his list of wasteful congressional actions, said that Congress had added to the cost of M-1 Abrams tank engines by preventing the Defense Department from asking for competitive bids.

Congress, Mr. Korb said, has also voted in the last two years to buy 840 Abrams tanks instead of the 720 requested by the army, largely at the insistence of Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, where many of the tanks are made.

Mr. Korb said Congress had blocked Pentagon proposals to consolidate the Military Sealift Command, run by the navy, with the Military Traffic Management Command, run by the army. Later, he said, the Military Airlift Command, run by the air force, could have been added.

The Defense Department wanted to convert furnaces at American military bases in Europe from coal to oil but was prevented by Congress, which required the Pentagon to buy coal in the United States and ship it to Europe, Mr. Korb said.

In another instance, he said, the Defense Department wanted to consolidate plants that made explosives since one plant was operating at only 17 percent of capacity. Instead, Congress voted to build eight more factories in various parts of the country.

Congress has been reluctant to allow the Defense Department to order weapons, equipment, and supplies through multiyear contracts that would permit contractors to plan ahead and operate in a more economical manner, Mr. Korb said.

Further, he said, Congress has consistently been late in approving the military budget, which means "we can't do business in an orderly fashion."

U.S. Public Holds Camp David Pact in High Regard, Poll Says

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American public regards the Camp David peace negotiations of 1978 as Washington's most successful foreign policy venture of recent years, according to a New York Times poll. The poll also shows considerably broader support for the Middle East accords than for the invasion of Grenada in 1983.

The poll suggested that successful diplomacy appeals to the public at least as much as successful military activity, in the view of several public opinion experts, even at a time when support for the military and willingness to use U.S. troops abroad is increasing.

Asked to rate Washington's handling of five foreign policy situations on a scale of 1 to 10, the public gave the Camp David negotiations, involving President Jimmy Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, the highest rating, at an average of 6.45. They were followed by the Grenada situation at 5.66, the Iranian hostage crisis at 4.95, the bombings of the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon at 4.18 and the response to the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner at 3.96.

Everett Carl Ladd, director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, said he felt the poll showed that "Americans want a strong, assertive foreign policy, but one that is not bellicose."

Robert D. Putnam, chairman of the department of government at Harvard University, said he was

'Americans want a strong, assertive foreign policy, but one that is not bellicose,' explained one pollster.



Anwar Sadat, Jimmy Carter and Menachem Begin signing the Camp David accords.

not surprised at the results, because "Camp David can't be cast as anything other than Americans using our power and leadership to bring peace to the world."

Grenada, on the other hand, can symbolize either standing up forcefully for a position, he said, or "bullying and shooting from the hip."

The data supported that analysis. The Camp David negotiations were popular at the time, regardless of political party, and this poll showed that they were rated almost

equally by people who voted in 1984 for President Ronald Reagan and those who supported his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale. Those who voted for Mr. Reagan gave Camp David a 6.50 rating. Mondale voters gave it 6.56.

But Grenada divided them sharply, with Reagan voters marking it at 6.63 and Mondale voters giving it only 4.41.

Par D. Hart, a Democratic poll-taker, said the relatively strong rating for the handling of the Iran-

ian hostage situation "is the surprise to me, but I guess it's a tempering over time."

Warren E. Miller, professor of political science at Arizona State University, said he felt the public had come to conclude that, with the return of the hostages "it all turned out fine."

Even though Camp David, an accomplishment of Mr. Carter, was ranked highest, the telephone poll of 1,533 adults found that 49 percent of the public approved of Mr.

Reagan's handling of foreign policy and 34 percent disapproved. The survey was taken from Feb. 23 through Feb. 27.

The questions asked about the U.S. handling of particular foreign policy events did not mention the names of the presidents who were in office at the time. If they had, considering Mr. Reagan's popularity, the episodes from his presidency might have ranked higher.

However, a Times-CBS News Poll taken from Oct. 14 to Oct. 17 among 1,563 registered voters, showed that 24 percent of the public thought Mr. Carter had done more for world peace than any other recent president, compared with 21 percent who gave top rating to Mr. Reagan. President Richard M. Nixon was rated highest, chosen by 32 percent.

Viewing the findings as a whole, Richard A. Brody, professor of political science at Stanford University, said, "The public remembers most fondly successes that don't use troops, that posed no great threat, and which have proven to be enduring."

"Camp David was the most successful in the eyes of the public," he said, "because it involved peaceful shuttle diplomacy, which was consummated with a treaty and proved to endure beyond leadership changes. Grenada was also an instant success, with relatively little loss of life, and it too has endured. The hostage situation, even though it did not involve loss of lives, took forever to resolve. The Lebanon bombings and the KAL incident have been unresolved black marks on Mr. Reagan's record."

Powell, Back After 10 Weeks, Is U.S. Court's Swing Vote

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. sits second from the left when the Supreme Court takes the bench; seating follows seniority. But if justices were arrayed by philosophy, Justice Powell would sit exactly in the middle.

In an illustration of how evenly the justices are now divided, Justice Powell has been the court's decisive figure this term, its swing vote for a majority.

In 50 cases in which Justice Powell has participated, he has been in the minority only once.

Nine times this year the court has split 5-4. In eight of those cases Justice Powell made the difference; the ninth was his only time in the minority. In 12 cases this year, Justice Powell, who has been ill, did not take part. Five of those, including two important cases last week, ended in 4-4 ties.

That record illustrates again the significance of each justice's presence on a sharply divided court where five of the nine members are at least 76 years old.



Lewis F. Powell Jr.

If President Reagan has an opportunity to replace Justice Powell, 77; William J. Brennan, 78; Thurgood Marshall, 76; or Harry A. Blackmun, 76; the court could be turned decisively to the right. Justice Powell was away from

the court for 10 weeks following surgery for prostate cancer in January. He returned March 25.

His recovery from surgery has been slow and difficult, prompting rumors that he will retire at the end of this term. But he has chosen clerks for next year and has indicated that he does not, at this time, have any intention of resigning.

In his absence this year, the court heard oral argument in 56 cases. It has since dealt with 13 of those. Three it decided unanimously, and two by 6-2 votes. But three others it ordered reargued next month, apparently because the justices were closely divided without Justice Powell.

On the remaining five, the court tied. Two of these five, cases involving a Christmas nativity scene in a public park and the right of teachers to discuss homosexuality in school, were disposed of last week.

By court rules, a tie vote affirms the decision of the appeals court that heard the case but is not

binding in other appellate circuits. In most instances, tie votes thus have no more weight than if the high court had never taken the case.

The five ties this term are the most since 1970. Records dating back to 1927 show that the court has not had more than eight tie votes in one term, a record that was set in the 1940 term and might well be eclipsed during this term.

Justice Powell has the option of voting in any or all of the remaining 43 cases on which he missed oral arguments. He can read the lawyers' briefs, listen to a tape of the oral argument and vote. He can do nothing at all, in fact, and simply vote.

There is no law or rule on the matter, only a tradition that if justices are ill for an extended time and do not hear oral argument or participate in the conference after argument, they generally stay out of a case.

Justice Powell appears to have decided to follow that tradition, rather than selectively participate

in a few cases where there are close votes. His colleagues apparently have not pressed him to take part in any cases.

If Justice Powell stays on his present course, 43 more cases will be decided by an eight-member court. It is possible that more will end up as ties.

Those cases include *Lowe v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, which involves the SEC's right to censor certain financial disclosures; *Devine vs. NAACP Legal Defense Fund*, which asks whether advocacy groups can be excluded from the Combined Federal Campaign, an annual charity drive; *Bruckett vs. Spokane Arcades*, involving whether materials inciting "lust" can be banned as obscene.

But Justice Powell heard arguments and is expected to vote in a series of cases that involve church-state relations. Those cases question the constitutionality of a "moment of silence" in public schools, government aid to parochial schools and Sabbath closing laws.

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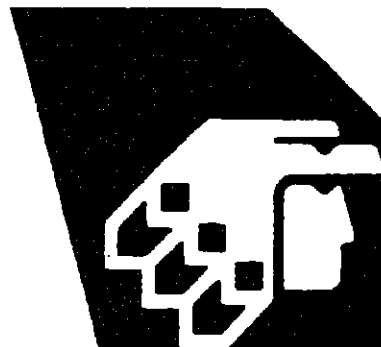
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Policy Is a Tangle of Contradictions

Incentives Encourage Damage to Natural Resources

(Continued from Page 1)

in Tech agricultural economist, found that a combination of tax and crop subsidies made wetlands conversion a profitable, low-risk venture.

Tax law allows large deductions for land-clearing and soil and water conservation costs, including drainage. Equipment needed for land conversion depreciated for tax savings. Interest expenses and other costs can be deducted from the tax bill. Part of the farmer's and land investor's costs are shifted to the taxpayer.

After this, the farmer is eligible for federal crop-support loans and cash subsidies that guarantee a price on his crop. If he suffers a crop failure, he may get federal disaster payments or subsidized federal crop insurance. The taxpayer, in other words, underwrites the risk.

The circle is completed with other policies that provide flood control for farmers whose newly cleared swamps are inundated by the inevitable runoff.

During the past decade in Colorado and Montana, hundreds of thousands of acres of fragile rangelands have been plowed under by land speculators and farmers, who create wheat ranches that qualify for the federal crop support loans and cash subsidies.

With one pass of the plow, grazing land — which nature took centuries to establish with native grass on thin topsoil — is gone.

Conservationists say that once wheat production is abandoned on the delicate soil, the grass cover that prevents erosion is almost impossible to restore.

Economists at Montana State University concluded in a recent study that plowing in the West has as much incentive for investors, who get tax benefits through land resale, as for ranchers seeking the

income supports of federal programs.

But while the Soil Conservation Service tries to regulate increased plowing through persuasion, it is powerless in the face of farm-program subsidies that encourage it. And while Agriculture Department crop programs attempt to regulate surplus production, tax laws encourage it by providing investment credits and capital gains advantages to speculators who may make as much as \$300 an acre reselling converted rangelands.

"This became particularly serious about four or five years ago when the farm economy began to slow," said Ken Pitney, assistant state conservationist. "Some farmers and ranchers were getting kind of desperate and started to convert rangeland to wheat."

"There were others from Canada and from our cities who came in and bought ranches to plow out, plant to wheat and then sell the land at a profit," he said. "The whole plow-out is so serious that it has brought to a head the contradiction in the programs."

The greatest of all policy contradictions, however, may be found in the Sandhills region of central Nebraska.

For decades, ranchers grazed their cattle on these sand dunes, whose 19,000 square miles (49,000 square kilometers) made it the largest expanse of grassland on the continent. But huge center-pivot irrigation systems, perfected after World War II, made it possible to pump water from the underground Ogallala Aquifer and spray it over quarter-mile sections of land.

Outside real estate investors, including Prudential Insurance Co. and the wealthy Bass family of Texas, flocked into the Sandhills in the 1970s, encouraged by the chance to get tax breaks on land and equipment purchases, on clearing costs

and depletion allowances on water pumped from the estimated 10,000 wells drilled into the aquifer.

The federal farm-support programs increased the profit potential for the investor-corn growers. With the supports, the tax breaks and the free Ogallala water, land that cost no more than \$500 an acre to buy and develop could be far more profitable than richer land selling for five times that much in the Iowa-Illinois heart of the Corn Belt.

Sandhills corn production climbed to 500,000 acres from 95,000 acres during the 1970s, adding to the glut that keeps corn prices generally low and to the department's crop-program outlays. The heavy use of nitrogen fertilizer and toxic chemicals, filtering easily through the sandy soil, threatens the aquifer's purity.

And removal of the sand-holding grass cover has added to wind erosion problems.

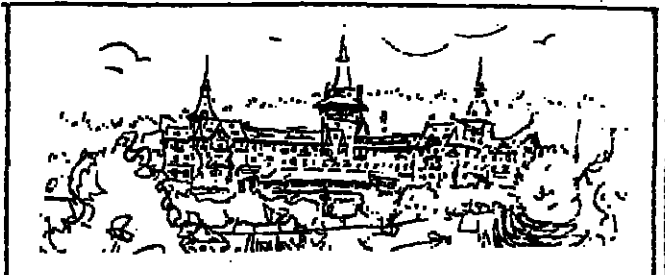
There is a final twist to the contradictions that allow an area such as the Sandhills to be changed from fragile prairie dunes to row crops.

The Sandhills region has become one of the state's most financially pressed farm areas. Farmer-run production credit associations at O'Neill and Valentine went out of business in the past year, pulled into insolvency by their heavy commitment to expensive center-pivot irrigation development for growing corn.

Over the past four years, as corn prices stagnated and interest rates stayed high, land prices fell and the development evaporated. The real estate promoters who transformed the Sandhills corn on land turnover for their profits and tax benefits, and now, the land is not moving.

So, even with markets presaging continuing low corn prices, agricultural interests are fighting to get congressional approval of the O'Neill irrigation project in the Sandhills. It is a \$407-million plan to allow about 80 farmers to put subsidized federal water on 77,000 acres and expand their plantings of still more corn.

Next: Middle-sized "family farms" are the ones most often caught in a credit squeeze.



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U.S. Aid to Philippines Disputed Anew

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is again at loggerheads with a House subcommittee over military aid for the Philippines.

The administration has asked for \$100 million in military aid for the next fiscal year, which would be a 150-percent increase over last year's \$40-million authorization.

But the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, led by Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, has approved \$25 million, arguing that the steep jump would be "a serious mistake" and would send "the wrong signal" to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

It is the second straight year in which the subcommittee has voted to curtail the administration's military aid request.

While cutting military aid, the subcommittee voted to boost the administration's economic aid request, from \$95 million to \$155 million, signaling its conviction that U.S. priorities should lie in promoting change.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday narrowly defeated an amendment by Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, that would have made more than \$25 million in military aid for the Philippines contingent on certification by President Ronald Reagan that Mr. Marcos had made "significant progress" in human rights and that the Philippine Army had made "substantial reform" in eliminating corruption and mistreatment of civilians as well as a "substantial effort" to stop its "extra-judicial killings."

It approved the administration's original \$100-million request, setting the stage for a battle between the House and Senate, and probably a final appropriation of slightly more than this year's \$40 million in military aid.

Underlying the struggle over the military aid level is a more fundamental disagreement between the

administration and congressional opponents over their assessments of Mr. Marcos's intentions and how the United States should proceed in seeking to "reform" an ally that is in deep economic trouble, facing a spreading Communist insurgency but clearly reluctant to make substantive concessions, even under mounting internal pressures.

Mr. Solarz said "there are differing perceptions how best to go about getting the necessary reforms — holding back aid or giving it" and asking for reforms.

"Our approach has a better chance of succeeding," he said. Mr. Solarz says the Philippines basically is in "a transition period" with Mr. Marcos on the way out, when it is far more important for the United States to forcefully place itself on the side of reform and change, rather than to worry about saving Mr. Marcos. This would preserve the U.S. position with his successors, if that is possible, Mr. Solarz says.

Both sides say the stakes are the future of the U.S. presence in the Philippines. Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base are key bases.

Richard L. Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, has told Congress that these bases are essential "to U.S. strategy in the Pacific."

64 U.K. Protesters Arrested

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police arrested 48 anti-nuclear protesters Monday after they broke through a perimeter fence at the U.S. cruise missile base at Greenham Common. Also arrested were 16 protesters who tried to erect tents outside another base in Molesworth.

Administration spokesmen are warning that the New People's Army, a rebel Communist group estimated to number between 10,000 and 12,000, could in three or four years reach a "strategic stalemate," in which the Philippine Army could no longer defeat it, if the trend continues and U.S. military aid is not stepped up.

Arguing in defense of the administration's request for \$100 million in military aid, Mr. Armitage said in an interview that the Philippine Army has been deteriorating for 10 years, and "we don't have 10 years to get them back where they are a capable fighting force."

He said the bulk of the \$100-million request for the Philippine Army was not for "big ticket items" such as helicopters, planes or ships, but for essentials such as spare parts, repair and maintenance of existing equipment and even trucks.

"They have no trucks," he said, citing instances in which an entire battalion was sharing one truck. "If we don't help the military," Mr. Armitage said, "we will find ourselves with a much more narrow range of options."

He said they needed a great deal of money quickly, before the New People's Army reached a position of "strategic stalemate."

Mr. Armitage, who is considered



Ramon Layoso, a guard who had been a missing witness in the Aquino murder trial, appeared Monday at the courthouse in Manila after he was found by sheriff's officers.

the Pentagon's chief expert on the Philippines, argued that the Marcos government had sufficiently shown that it intended to make political, economic and military reforms.

Missing Witness Found

One of four missing witnesses to the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. has been located and will testify when the trial of the opposition leader's accused assassins resumes April 10, officials said Monday in Manila, according to United Press International.

Ramon Layoso, 58, a private guard, was found by sheriffs and brought Monday to the courthouse where the armed forces chief, General Fabian C. Ver, and 25 others are on trial in connection with the August 21, 1983, assassination.

His testimony is considered vital to the prosecution's contention that Mr. Aquino was killed by members of his military escort while descending the stairs from a plane that brought him home to Manila after three years in the United States.

Council Tries to Entice Students to Liberal Arts

Group Seeks to Offset Trend in U.S. To Get Bachelor's Degree in Business

By Gene I. Macroff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until the 1970s, Albertus Magnus, a small college in New Haven, Conn., was devoted entirely to the liberal arts. But then, seeing the increasing demand for training in business, the college expanded its tiny economics department to enable students to major in such areas as accounting, management, finance and international business.

The shift away from the liberal arts at Albertus Magnus and many other colleges and universities has occurred as students have increasingly concluded that the best route into business and industry is a major in business, not liberal arts. It is a trend that has caused consternation among educators who maintain that students are being narrowly educated by focusing on technical business courses, but the educators have been unable to stem the tide.

Today, at Albertus Magnus one-third of the 350 students are majoring in business. "I suppose in an ideal world everyone could major in the liberal arts, but in a less-than-ideal world you also have to look at what the market wants," said Julia M. McNamara, president of Albertus Magnus, which will make another large accommodation in the fall when it accepts male students for the first time.

A sign that some business people may now be ready to confront the trend was an announcement last month by CBS Inc. that it would donate \$750,000 to establish a Corporate Council on the Liberal Arts. The council is to be administered through the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge, Mass., which has 2,400 members who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences.

The council will sponsor research exploring the influence that a liberal arts education has on effective business leadership. The climate in which the council arises is indicated by the growth in the number of students getting bachelor's degrees in business, which increased to 212,474 in 1982 from 113,254 in 1971, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. During the same period, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred in literature, English and the classics declined to 34,334 from 64,933.

One problem is that business itself seems to have contributed to the flight from the liberal arts by giving students the impression that those who major in business are more likely to get jobs. "I think business helped create the situation by the kinds of people it has tended to hire," John Voss, executive officer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, said of the reluctance of students to major in the liberal arts.

"The establishment of the council is an indication that the leaders of large industrial concerns are beginning to realize that they are missing something in not recruiting liberal arts graduates," Mr. Voss said.

"I hope the chief executive officers in their commitment to this new council will send the message to the personnel officers who do the hiring," Joseph S. Murphy, chancellor of the City University of New York, said of the new group. "Far too often, it is more secure and safe for personnel officers to hire people with narrow professional and vocational skills rather than people who are more risky and have a broader liberal arts background."

Even the purity of the liberal arts degree has been diluted at some institutions in an effort to hold onto liberal arts majors. The lure is a block of courses in business, philosophy or history, can take to enhance their chance of finding a job.

At Temple University in Philadelphia, for instance, the faculty in the arts and science college voted last year to allow its students to increase the number of credits they could pursue outside the college. "We see it as a gain for our college because it will give students the sense that they can afford to take an arts and science major and not fear they won't have enough technical courses to get hired," said Carolyn Adams, acting dean of the college at Temple.

One business executive who believes that the liberal arts provide adequate preparation for a high-level career in business is Thomas H. Wyman, chairman and chief executive officer of CBS, who is the force behind the creation of the council.

"For most of business the need to find people who really know how to read and write and talk and think exceeds by a wide margin any other need," Mr. Wyman said. "A person who writes a thesis on Yeats ought to feel comfortable going to IBM or Citibank or CBS. It should be recognized that such people have a head start in having their minds open."

By Mark Hunter
BRUSSELS — It was a surprise when in March last year, the state of Flanders, Belgium, announced that it was opening a liberal arts college. The college, named after Albertus Magnus, the founder and first president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was a surprise because it was the first of its kind in Belgium. The college was founded by a group of business leaders who wanted to provide a liberal arts education for students who were interested in business. The college was founded in 1982 and has since then been a success. It has a strong reputation for its liberal arts programs and its business programs. The college has a strong reputation for its liberal arts programs and its business programs.

Today, at Albertus Magnus one-third of the 350 students are majoring in business. "I suppose in an ideal world everyone could major in the liberal arts, but in a less-than-ideal world you also have to look at what the market wants," said Julia M. McNamara, president of Albertus Magnus, which will make another large accommodation in the fall when it accepts male students for the first time.

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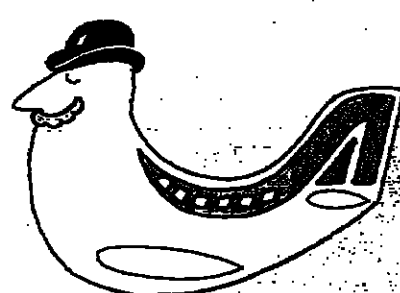
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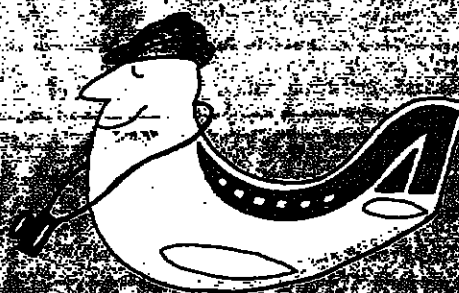
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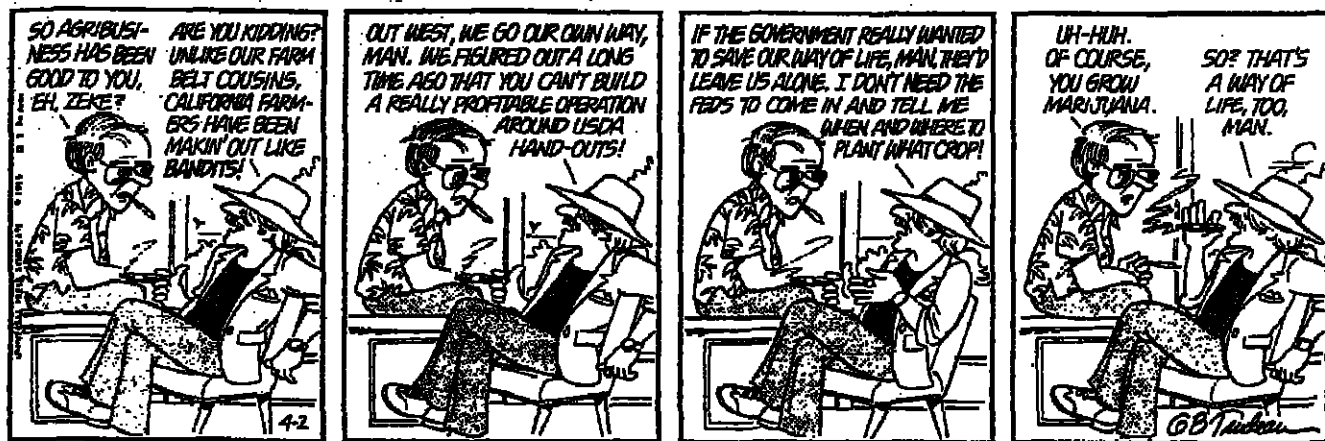
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DOONESBURY



Belgium's Small Record Labels Make Their Mark

By Mark Hunter

BRUSSELS — It was snowing on a recent March day, but the offices of Himalaya Records had a warm, even jubilant, atmosphere. Johann Janssens, the founder and owner, was smoking a cigar to celebrate the birth of his first daughter, while down the hall Annik Honoré, the promotion chief, explained that the initial pressing of Front 242's album, "No Comment," had sold out so quickly that no copies were left for reviewers.

Front 242, a Brussels-based band, was at number 25 on the week's domestic sales charts, ahead — at least for the moment — of such international stars as Lionel Richie and the Scorpions. For Himalaya, that amounted to a certified hit, the company's first since it began in 1982.

Front 242, which toured six cities in the United States last fall, is one sign of Brussels's growing reputation as a vital center for new music. Another is the fact that Himalaya, and the other independent record companies that Janssens promotes and distributes through EMI Belgium — notably Antler Records, Disques du Crepuscule and Crammed Discs — are prospering at a time when worldwide record sales are still slowly recovering from a 1982 slump.

"Himalaya's sales are going up," Janssens said. "Every time we release a new record for one of our artists, we sell more of their back catalog, too."

Noting that this year such Brussels-based bands as Tuxedomoon and the Honeycomb Killers are touring and selling records in the United States, Europe and Japan, Janssens allows himself some hyperbole: "The artists in Brussels are spreading over the world."

Starting, of course, with Belgium. Since 1980 Brussels independent labels have released hundreds of records by local bands, among them T. C. Matic, whose first album came out on the independent Parsley Records. Now signed to EMI, T. C. Matic topped the Belgian rock group category in the



Front 242 is one sign of Brussels's growing reputation.

annual pop poll of the Flemish-language magazine Humo. Four of the poll's top five Belgian groups were veterans of the small label movement.

Belgium's top groups — including Arbeit Adelt, Nacht und Nebel, De Kreemers, and 2 Belgen — are survivors of a wave that began in the wake of the English punk movement of the late '70s.

"Five years ago a lot of groups started," said Marlene Wijnands, assistant producer of the BRT television network's "Villa Tempo," which regularly features Belgian bands. "Now a few are left who make good records and are commercially viable."

Janssens said: "At first there was more cooperation from the public toward Belgian artists. The public has changed its attitude: A record must be of high quality to sell."

Moreover, Belgian artists must have a distinct sound, said Arno Hintjens, singer with T. C. Matic. "There's no use to being a copy of English and American bands," he said. "People can already buy those."

A strong influence on the Belgian sound comes from foreign musicians who work with the independents. They include the French composer Hector Zazou, who re-

leases Afro-European fusion music on Crammed, and such Americans as bluesman Walter (Harmonica King) Tore, Tuxedomoon, which specializes in ambient electronic compositions, and Anna Domino, a New Yorker who records jazz-tinted rock songs for Crepuscule.

The chief attraction of the Brussels scene, Domino said, is artistic freedom.

"If I wanted to work at this level in New York," said Domino, whose third Crepuscule release, "New Songs," is just out, "I'd have to go to a record company with a complete package, a certain sound and image. Here I can take my time, and do different sounds; I'm not restricted."

Eclecticism has been and remains an evident characteristic of the independents' rosters.

"Most of the Flemish groups in Belgium are into rock," commented Crammed Discs' director, Marc Hollandaire. "But the independents are still on quite a broad spectrum."

Crammed, for example, has produced records as diverse as the Honeycomb Killers' novelty hit, "Route Nationale 7," Minimal Compact's "Next One Is Real," which has scored a minor hit in U.S. dance clubs, and the "Made

to Measure" ambient music series of albums.

"We like different kinds of music, including commercial music," Hollandaire said. "The idea is to make what you like successful."

For the independents, success generally means a sale of more than 5,000 for a record. Unlike the major labels, for which an album tends to sell immediately or not at all, the independents take a long view.

"Most of our music doesn't depend on fashion," Janssens said. "We won't say it's eternal, but records by Soft Verdict and Blaine Rainings — both of whom record electronic music for Crepuscule — will still sell in two years. I want a catalog that generates steady sales."

The big question for the independents now is whether they can continue to build an audience abroad.

"The problem with Belgium," commented Paul Vrijens, manager of Jo Lemaire, Belgium's most popular female rock singer, "is that the territory is so small. Eventually, you must look further."

The independents are well aware of the fact.

"We don't want to be apart, in a tiny market — geographically or musically," said Himalaya's Honoré. "We're working to be on the same level as everyone else, only with different music. It's taking time, but we're getting there."

Mark Hunter is an American journalist who writes about cultural events from Europe for a number of publications.

Uncompleted Mosque in Lisbon Is Inaugurated

LISBON — Lisbon's first mosque in eight centuries, still unfinished after five years' construction, has been inaugurated by the Islamic Center of Portugal. About \$1.5 million has been spent on the project, most of it gifts from Islamic nations.

ARTS / LEISURE

The Digital Dash and Other Auto Twists

By James Barron
New York Times Service

DETROIT — In the days of tail fins and bumper-to-bumper chrome, Detroit's automakers did not worry about speedometers that were hard to read or control knobs that were hard to reach.

But they are worrying now. In the late 1970s, foreign competitors upstaged the three major U.S. auto companies in both design and performance. So today Detroit's automotive styling studios are designing interiors in the image of imported models. Chrome and fake wood are on their way out. Nonreflective surfaces and a high-tech look are in.

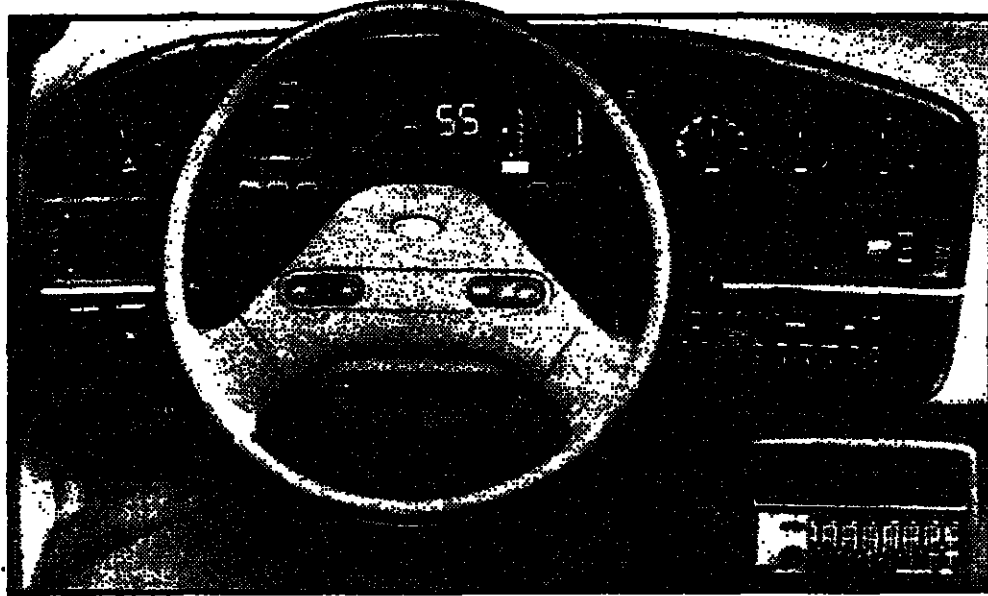
That is not all. The car companies have been asking themselves basic questions about the way they lay out dashboards, which they prefer to call "instrument panels." Are digital speedometers better than conventional ones? Should horn buttons be placed on steering wheels or on turn-signal levers? What is the best place for the headlight and windshield-wiper controls? Do knobs or sliding switches make the best heater controls? Does it make sense to mount the radio or heater controls vertically instead of horizontally?

The answers depend on whom the carmakers expect to buy their products. For Detroit has learned that a dashboard can clinch a sale. Susan Martin, a vice president of the Detroit Symphony, bought a Buick Century T-Type last year because its instrument panel had no chrome and a distinctly functional appearance. "I picked that because it didn't have any fake plastic wood," Martin said. "I hate fake wood."

For Detroit's carmakers, "the instrument panel is at least as important and at least as time-consuming as any part of the process after the exterior," said Anthony Richards, a strategic planning executive at Chrysler Corp.

Every model is designed for a particular type of buyer, and Bill Scott, Pontiac's chief designer, said that nothing is more critical in setting the mood of a car than the dashboard. For that reason, dashboards are being designed to reflect how the driver sees himself — or herself, since surveys show that increasing numbers of women are buying cars.

A recent white paper from Ford Motor Co. that was distributed to technical societies, for example, said that a sports car's interior will typically involve an "energetic theme" with a tachometer and gauges, "whereas a luxury sedan might call for a warm, understated



Ford's Taurus will have a digital speedometer and headlight and heater knobs that twist.

theme, possibly employing electronic digital readouts."

General Motors Corp.'s smaller new N-cars, such as the Buick Somerset Regal, are intended to appeal to young professionals who feel comfortable with electronics. Thus, the Somerset Regal has a dashboard radio with more features than some home stereo systems and a digital speedometer, which GM says women like.

And Ford's Taurus, which is scheduled to go on sale next fall, will have headlight and heater knobs that twist instead of pull or slide. Ford says it made the change after researchers found that women believed they could adjust these dials more easily.

But Ford does not want to lose its male customers, so it is no accident that the knobs bear some resemblance to those on Saabs, the Swedish car that appeals to performance drivers.

"One of the issues is to get the primary items up real high so the reading time and the time it takes for your eyes to leave the road are minimal," said Jack J. Teinack, Ford's chief design executive for North America.

In keeping with the trend away from the tightly symmetrical instrument layouts of the 1950s and 1960s, which paid little attention to functional relationships, Detroit is also grouping controls by importance, putting frequently used controls within easy reach. Minor switches are relegated to less convenient positions.

At the moment, one of the hottest debates in Detroit concerns

whether digital speedometers are preferable to traditional analogue gauges. Teinack of Ford said that drivers who are interested in performance tend to favor nondigital gauges, in part because the digital readouts do not give them enough information quickly enough. With analogue speedometers and tachometers, they can watch the needles climb and can anticipate exactly when to shift gears.

L. J. K. Stright wrote in Car and Driver magazine when electronic gauges were first appearing in automobiles: "The digital readout is one of the fashionable follies of our times. Only by welding your eyes to it can you eventually detect the rate at which engine speed is rising."

Confusion over the differences in instrument panels can be acute for drivers who rent cars.

In 1981, Herbert Brown, a Washington lawyer, rented a Ford Escort at the Detroit airport. He had just pulled out of the parking lot when another car swerved into his lane. He slammed on the brakes and pounded what he thought was the horn on the steering wheel. But the horn made no sound. Because on that model Ford had put the horn control on the turn-signal lever.

Brown, who owns a Chevrolet and a Datsun, was upset. "You can't change instincts you've learned over 25 years the moment you get into a strange car," he said.

Ford, after receiving complaints from other drivers, agreed, and, starting with some 1984 models, relocated the horn to the center of the steering wheel.

"The driver reaction time was

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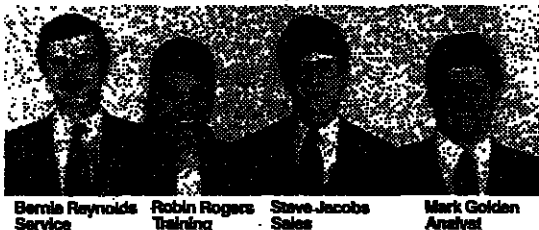
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Marketing the Twelve

The long wrangle to bring Spain and Portugal into the European Community may not have raised the Community's image. Arguments about the fish trade and the wine market are a cold welcome to nations which, unlike some of the founding members, overthrew Fascism by their own efforts. The concept of European unity seems dimmed, with commercial bargaining obscuring what Churchill called the broad sunlight uplands.

But it is wrong to castigate Europe on these grounds. The Community was founded on the postulate that closer economic ties had to precede closer political links. No route from emerging commercial union to political unity can avoid the nitty-gritty of competitive trade negotiation. This is not romantic, but then Europe happens to be a business, not just an ideal.

The Iberian negotiations virtually over, the Community can tackle new tasks. The problem is to select the right targets.

Decision-making in the Community has always been difficult, and the adhesion of Spain and Portugal will make this worse because their problems are quite different from those of their richer neighbors. It is tempting to suggest that reform of the voting system should be the next target—reduced veto power for individual countries and greater acceptance of the principle of majority voting. But too many countries, particularly Britain, are recalcitrant.

Even within the circle of the original six

members—for some have suggested a "two-speed Europe"—majority voting might not prove meaningful. Would France accept a majority decision to stop steel subsidies? Or West Germany surrender the right to boost prices for its grain producers?

Another suggestion is to extend the use of the Community's synthetic money, the European Currency Unit. The ECU has facilitated transactions between central banks and helped private business hedge against exchange-rate risks. It is unlikely to become anything more in the foreseeable future. European currency union will not be real until governments have achieved a far greater convergence of policies and surrendered a major part of their economic sovereignty.

When Jacques Delors became president of the European Commission, he suggested that Europe should achieve genuine free trade by 1992—a seemingly remote date, but close enough given the slowness with which institutional change takes place. Trade inside the European Community, still hampered by a vast array of controls, ranging from safety regulations to openly protective government purchasing policies. From the point of view of both economic efficiency and greater political cohesion, there is much to be said for concentrating on the founding fathers' first aim—making the European Community a common market.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Bonn: An Uphill Summit

The point of holding the annual economic summit of Western leaders earlier than usual this year—May 2-4 in Bonn—was to manifest their unity on the 40th anniversary of the end of Europe's great war. The preliminaries manifest anything but.

America's frustration with Japanese trade curbs exploded last week in an extraordinary 92-0 Senate vote urging retaliation. A more profound dispute pits the United States against France on the issues of global trade and finance. The seven summits face a critical moment for statesmanship.

Americans are not alone in their anger at Japan. Western Europe restricts Japanese car sales more rigidly than did the U.S. quotas that expired Sunday. The Europeans keep tight reins on other Japanese imports as well. The United States and other industrial nations have been unable to match Japan's obvious talent for producing good products and marketing them in alien cultures. But Japan has been vigorously silent in harassing and legislating against clearly superior Western products, such as U.S.-made communications satellites and advanced medical equipment.

Compounding the problem is the fact that America's overall trade balance is worsening by the month. Last year's record \$123 billion excess of imports over exports is expected to grow to \$140 billion this year. Surging imports and flagging exports are hurting many industries—and the farm belt. The strong dollar, by overpricing American goods abroad and underpricing imports, makes matters still worse. Here is where trade issues bear on Wash-

ton's new dispute with France. President Reagan wants a commitment from his summit partners to start a new round of global negotiations to reduce trade barriers. The French are balking until they get a commitment to global talks about the world's monetary system.

The administration maintains that the current system of free-floating exchange rates needs no fixing—that the currency market reflects only underlying economic truths. But the French contend, with some reason, that the long and painful effort to negotiate trade concessions could go for naught if the big swings in currency values go unchecked.

The French are talking about the dollar, of course; they want the United States to reduce its heavy borrowing and high interest rates. President Reagan maintains that if the market puts a high value on the dollar, so be it. He wants no conference at which the world gangs up on his budget deficits.

Mr. Reagan's pursuit of lower trade barriers is sound and politically courageous. He faces rising protectionist pressures, as the Senate's vote shows, and wants other governments to help resist. Japan, in particular, had better heed the mounting American frustration.

But it is tactically wrong to turn aside suggestions that U.S. policies also need scrutiny. To deny that is to ignore the world's economic and political interdependence. The industrial summits are celebrations of common values and, this year, of a long and treasured peace. To keep celebrating, the leaders had better also decide to do some hard work.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Growing Community

There is, for all Europe, a special importance in bringing Spain and Portugal into membership. They already are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although any delay in EC membership might have encouraged those in Spain who maintain reservations concerning NATO. But full economic participation has been seen as the best possible insurance for democracy for these two countries that had been under totalitarian rule through most of the postwar era.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Differences in the interests of member countries will not fade away with the entry of Spain and Portugal. That is why the enlargement will probably lead, sooner or later, to the establishment of a two-speed Europe. Such a Europe, in which a core group would lead the way in building a coherent whole, is indispensable if there is to be substantial progress in areas such as high technology and defense. It remains to be seen whether such an initiative is compatible with European structures, or whether it demands greater revision of the present order.

—Le Monde (Paris).

The Community has grown not only in size but also in moral stature. In a process perhaps unique in human history, peoples of different

languages and traditions are being brought together, their societies and economies are being gradually integrated, without recourse to violence and with respect for the particularism of each of the peoples involved.

It is not to be expected that this process can be either painless or easy. It requires both of officials and of national leaders a remarkable degree of patience and dedication, a delicate combination of obstinacy with a spirit of give-and-take, an ability to pacify passionate and vocal interest-groups at home while keeping their genuine grievances in reasonable proportion to the wider interests at stake.

—The Times (London).

The successful conclusion of the negotiations spared the heads of government the indignity of having to wrangle about lemons, wine and fishing-boats. Another piece of smart footwork by the Italians [who hold the rotating presidency] ensured that the summit was not disturbed by the very serious difficulties on farm prices that have yet to be resolved. Halfway through its term, this Italian presidency has a strong claim to be one of the most positive so far. Accustomed as they are to juggling with fragile political coalitions at home, the Italians seem to have brought the right skills to the right place at the right time and deserve to be congratulated.

—The Guardian (London).

The Nicaragua Time Bomb Must Be Defused

By Adolfo Pérez Esquivel

NEW YORK — It must be clear to everyone that the confrontation between the Reagan administration and the Sandinist government is near a breaking point. Both the Sandinists and American policy-makers seem unwavering in their determination to survive each other. Only Congress can defuse this time bomb.

Soon Congress is to decide whether to support the administration's war against Nicaragua by voting an expected \$14 million for aid to the "contras," or to seek a peaceful solution to the region's problems. Latin Americans hope common sense and a healthy awareness of self-interest will move the lawmakers to end the war against the tiny republic.

The Reagan administration has done its best to create an atmosphere conducive to deepening the conflict. It has waged an undeclared war through the contras. For Nicaragua, one of the world's poorest nations, this aggression has resulted in post-penetration of economic development.

Material damages, inflicted with U.S. taxpayers' money, are estimated at more than \$400 million. The fighting has killed more than 2,300 people, among them many women, children, students and workers. The administrative rationale for its policy has been the Nicaraguan government's alleged totalitarianism, its denial of basic freedoms and the menace it poses to its neighbors and, ultimately, to U.S. security interests.

During several trips to Nicaragua and the United States, I have grown convinced that these arguments are, at best, overstatements designed to justify an essentially unjustifiable policy of aggression. The debate on Capitol Hill will, I hope, reveal the distortion and manipulation of fact by high administration officials.

Yes, the Sandinists have made mistakes—but they have also registered remarkable achievements that far outweigh their shortcomings. Certainly, their mistakes do not justify the terrible punishment Washington is meting out. My conversations with Nicaraguan leaders in virtually all sectors of society made it clear that the Sandinists recognize that a better understanding should be developed

with the Roman Catholic Church, the opposition party, the press and the Miskito Indians.

But common sense dictates that we all take into account the dramatic social changes that Managua has implemented. The revolutionary government has outlawed capital punishment and demonstrated extraordinary restraint in dealing with defeated adversaries: the deposed forces of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

While the Sandinists must divert a large portion of their financial and physical resources to defense, they have carried out policies that have resulted in a sharp decline in infant mortality rates and have greatly increased medical care for the population. Their health program caused the World Health Organization to select Nicaragua as one of five model countries for primary health care. These successes are mirrored by advances in education, with marked declines in the national illiteracy rate following one of the most effective literacy campaigns in Latin America.

The administration ignores these accomplishments in its need to escalate the conflict. Through its support for the contras and direct intervention by the Central Intelligence Agency, it has bombed and mined Cointero, the main port, in violation of international law. It has disregarded the International Court of Justice while advocating terrorism against a sovereign state. It unilaterally withdrew from talks with the Sandinists in Manzanillo, Mexico, and undermined the peace initiative of the Contadora countries—Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela—when it failed to manipulate that initiative toward its own twisted ends.

These acts of hostility and terrorism, far from breaking the Sandinists' spirit, have only galvanized them in their resolve and rallied much of Latin America to their support. Even high Pentagon officials acknowledge that further assistance to the contras will not bring about the military defeat of the Sandinists.

Existing evidence, a feeling for his-

tory and common sense should enable Congress to reject the administration's counterproductive policies.

At this critical moment, it seems the Sandinists are ready to support a policy of nonintervention in the region by any external power and an end to arms shipments and use of military advisers in Central America.

The Congress should make clear its respect for self-determination of all peoples and reject the administration's proposal for continued aid to the contras. At the same time, it must implement measures that would make it virtually impossible to circumvent that decision.

The Reagan administration should resume talks with the Sandinists and seriously support the Contadora initiative. The administration's choice is clear: either a continued policy of destruction and death or a policy of cooperation and life.

The writer, an Argentine, won the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize. This comment, translated from the Spanish by Cesar A. Chelala, was contributed to The New York Times.



'Star Wars': Again, a Generous Idea, Ill-Conceived

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The large and unconsidered gesture that ends badly is something of an American presidential specialty. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points with their promise of universal national self-determination, the 1930s "quarantine" of Japan, unconditional surrender in World War II, the idea of world organization through world parliament (not to speak of UNESCO), the domino theory—all seemed good ideas at the time they were put forward, usually off-the-cuff, by an American president. Each then was turned into a reality by an energetic bureaucracy. Each, in the end, proved to be not quite what had been in the president's mind, nor necessarily an improvement in the world's condition.

A generous but ill-conceived idea can begin something that ends in tears. The most striking talent of the Reagan administration has been in the realm of imagination and image, while successfully avoiding the pain of reality. This seems unlikely to go on, though Ronald Reagan has proved to be a very lucky man. His successors may be left to bear the pain. Mr. Reagan may be remembered by a nostalgic people as the president who wanted, but failed, to obtain a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced budget.

He is sure to be remembered for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" program, which he has presented as the way to abolish the threat to mankind of nuclear war.

The research is already under way, and the administration intends, if it has its way, to spend \$30 billion on this over the next five years. It is a serious affair. It takes us into a new realm of strategic hardware—particle beams, laser energy

and hyper-velocity electromagnetic rail guns—of unprecedented complexity.

Nothing seems likely to stop the United States from going ahead with this. Certainly nothing the Russians at Geneva can do, nor the European allies or Japan, disquieted as any of them may be by the implications of what has begun. Even if the new administration elected in the United States in 1988 wanted to stop "star wars"—which is by no means to be counted upon—four years of work would already have been done. The momentum of the program in the scientific and strategic communities would be such that the essentials would continue in one guise or another. Doors are being opened that will not again be shut.

All of this will not, however, end in abolishing the threat of nuclear war, nor in invulnerability for the United States, nor to speak of invulnerability for the allies or for the Soviet Union (with whom, Mr. Reagan has said, the defensive systems eventually created should be shared).

Invulnerability is not, alas, within the power of strategic hardware to confer, however irresistible the idea of invulnerability is to a historically isolated nation. What the work being done on SDI will produce is a defensive system of finite effect against incoming strategic missiles. It may enhance strategic stability by reducing the vulnerability of some retaliatory systems. It may provide a measure of population defense. Then again, it may not. It may destabilize the present deterrence relationship and subvert arms agreements that now exist or

might otherwise be possible. On these questions, professional and public debate now is furious.

SDI is one more step in the measure, counter-measure, counter-countermeasure competition that has been going on between the superpowers since 1945. That is the way the Russians see it. They could not possibly (not to say prudently) see it in any other way. If the United States were really to share its research with the U.S.S.R., it is possible that some of the more pernicious aspects of this development might be arrested. That is not going to be done at this stage of the game, when work only has begun, and it requires a large act of optimism to believe that it ever will be done.

Mr. Reagan might do it, because he has a romantic notion of what this is all about. Mr. Reagan, however, will not be president after 1988. SDI is in the American presidential tradition of hazy, high-minded initiatives only lightly tied to reality—taken up, then, by interested parties in government, politics and business, each attaching to it its own ambitions. What in the end will come about will be a new, altered, and much more costly strategic balance.

Whether it will be a more, or less, dangerous relationship between the superpowers cannot be foreseen. But the American people are funding SDI and supporting it because they are entranced by Mr. Reagan's interpretation of what this is all about. They believe in the dream.

To borrow the phrase, they are such stuff as dreams are made on. We will not think about the rest of the bard's line, which says "and our little life is rounded with a sleep."

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For Real National Security Look Earthward, Earthling

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There was a kind of April Fool's Day logic about the MX missile debate here these last few days. The administration insisted that the way to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world was to build more MX missiles.

Last year, it told the Congress that it wanted the MX missiles because the Russians were not at the bargaining table. This year, it insisted on 21 more because the Russians were at the bargaining table and would not believe American negotiators unless they had them. The president's argument was that while the MX might not be an effective military weapon, it was an essential bargaining chip to get promises for the future from the Russians, whose promises have not convinced him in the past.

How is the success of this argument in the Congress to be explained? President Reagan, who promised to balance the federal budget, has added more to the national debt in four years than all the other presidents combined in the 192 years of the Republic.

As the majority leader of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, pointed out at the conclusion of the MX debate, "We are spending more on weapons and on military might this year than we spent in any year during the Vietnam War, and, yes, in any year during World War II." Yet the president's argument prevailed. By just enough to finance more missiles.

One explanation is that Mr. Reagan is strong politically and the Democrats are weak. He insisted that to defeat him on this issue when nuclear talks are beginning in Geneva and at the start of a new regime in Moscow would demonstrate that the United States was "irresolute and divided."

He also argued that defeating the MX program would cost defense contracts and jobs in the representatives' districts and states, and maybe their seats in the next election. Such things are not ignored on Capitol Hill.

On one thing, however, the president and Congress agreed: The goal both sides had was the security of the nation. Where they differed was on

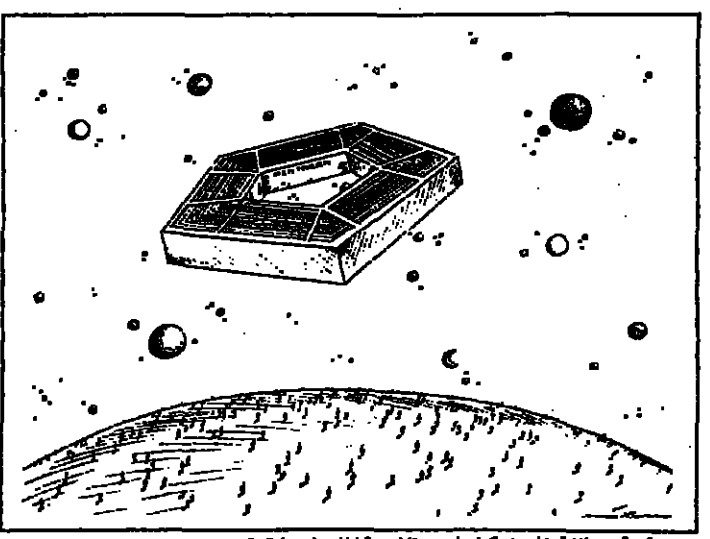
the meaning of "security" and the means to that end. This is the fundamental question on which there are honest, unresolved differences between and within the political parties.

The president sincerely believes that the threat to U.S. security lies primarily in the buildup of Soviet nuclear arms; that Moscow is impressed only by military power; and that Washington must, therefore, proceed with its ground-based missile and "star wars" programs to persuade the Gorbachev regime to negotiate in good faith for a safer world.

This is a policy that has to be taken seriously, but it is rejected by the equally sincere people who think there is already a dependable balance of nuclear power, and who believe the security of the United States lies not abroad but at home.

According to this view, the main threat to America's security lies in its budget and trade deficits, in the decline of its old industries in the cities and its farms on the prairies, in the loss of control of its borders, in the threat of crime, drugs and racial tension, and in the moral decay of an increasingly acquisitive society.

At the end of the MX debate in the House, Mr. Wright tried to redefine



By Reston in Hot Period (Humorous), Cartoons & Writers Syndicate.

the meaning of national security. It depended upon so many things other than missiles, he said.

The industrial base was declining. Last year the United States had a trade drain of \$123 billion and in the process lost 3.5 million jobs. We had to wonder what was happening in America, he said. Our security depended upon a productive agriculture, yet the whole fabric of U.S. agriculture was eroding, with thousands of farms in foreclosure and thousands more on the brink.

With eight million people unemployed, Mr. Wright added, the president says we cannot afford to extend

unemployment compensation, and says that the jobless need job training—and then he cuts the job-training program by 28 percent.

"In the ultimate analysis," Mr. Wright concluded, "national security depends upon an enlightened and educated citizenry capable of leading the world into the 21st century, but... Japan, with half our population, is graduating more than we are graduating in science, in engineering and in the technologies."

Mr. Wright's appeal for a new definition of national security moved the House. But the problem remains.

The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

On the Soviet Dead

As an argument in support of the Soviet Union's gigantic arms program, the Russians refer repeatedly in print and public discussion to the 20 million lives they are said to have lost during the Second World War.

Numerous and diverse examples can be given of the persistent use of this figure in Soviet propaganda. Yet the exact number of Soviet war victims during World War II is not known.

In 1947 the number of dead was being put at 7 million. It was in the 1960s that Suvlov and Kirushchev introduced the number of 20 million. It has never been explained.

Nothing has ever been said about how many of the dead were military and how many civilians. The figure

may be nothing more than the difference between a population forecast for 1960 made by the American demographer Frank Lorimer in 1946, and the actual population as shown by the census of 1959. That difference was about 20 million.

The Soviet demographer A. Boyarski wrote in a textbook on demography: "If the population of the Soviet Union had increased after 1939 at the rate of the 1950s, in 1959 the Soviet Union would have had 257 million inhabitants instead of 209 million." This demographic catastrophe was attributed to the war. But during the same period Stalinist terror claimed many victims.

The Soviet physicist Josif Dikkin made a study of the number of victims of state repression in the So-

viet Union. He found that World War II cost 20 million lives, and in the same period 10.1 million people died in camps. The Soviet authorities "rewarded" Mr. Dikkin with three years in a concentration camp.

In his book "Stalin's Secret War," Nikolai Tolstoy arrives at a total number of dead of 27.5 million to 30 million in the period 1940 to 1945. He records how these people died: Between 12.5 million and 13.5 million Soviet citizens and soldiers were killed by the Germans and Stalin has the rest on his conscience. Among them are many of the 5.5 million repatriated Soviet soldiers who were shot on arrival or sent to Siberia.

In his book "The Great Terror," Robert Conquest writes that from 1936 to 1959 an average of 8 million

Don't Corner A Mexican President

By Jorge G. Castaneda

MEXICO CITY — In its confrontation with Mexico over drugs, the United States is breaking a cardinal rule of its neighbor's politics: Don't corner a Mexican president. Mexico knows no greater wrath than that of its president when his dignity—or that of his country—is compromised. By leaning too heavily on Mexico on drug-related matters, the United States is risking a drastic Mexican response.

U.S. public opinion and the American government have a valid point: Mexican exports of drugs are on the rise, and Mexico is at least theoretically in danger of becoming another Colombia or Thailand. Mexican drug-enforcement officials and agencies are, as elsewhere, largely allied to and bought off by the criminals they are meant to pursue. Nor are the links between drug traffickers and officials limited to low-level police officers on the take. The United States knows this; so does Mexico. But neither knows what to do about it.

If President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado were leading a prosperous nation, sure of itself as its leaders, the solution to the problem would be obvious and in place: a vigorous Mexican anti-corruption, anti-drug campaign. With U.S. help if necessary, but preferably without it, Mr. de la Madrid would act decisively, disregarding political consequences. If the trail led to people in high places, he would let their heads roll. The higher the office, the harder they would fall.

But far from being the paragon of political stability, economic development and tourism that it was once thought to be, Mexico is in deep trouble. The economy seemed to improve in early 1984, after two years of severe recession and a 40-percent drop in real wages, but the recovery proved to be short-lived. In the first two months of 1985, inflation reached a yearly rate of more than 80 percent. Large-scale capital flight is up once again. The price of oil, which accounts for 75 percent of Mexico's exports, is down. Mexico has managed to continue paying the interest on its \$95-billion foreign debt; yet even this could become a problem.

Politically, the situation is equally serious. A conservative opposition party, the National Action Party, known as PAN, has been capitalizing on popular discontent, mainly in the north. At the beginning of the year, inhabitants of the border town of Piedras Negras burned down city hall and closed a border bridge, protesting the government's refusal to honor PAN's apparent victory in local elections. The government's response was to bring in the army. The ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party may have to accept major defeats in state and congressional elections in July, or call in the army once again, on a wider scale.

If, in addition to these problems, Mexico has to face American pressure, the strains on its already weakened government may prove too strong. For some time now, Washington has openly questioned Mexico's commitment to drug-enforcement. The United States has implemented a go-slow customs and immigration policy on its southern border, weakening Mexico's ability to control its borders. It has in effect subordinated all Mexican-American relations to a prompt solution of the drug issue.

Washington apparently does not understand the political cost of such a solution: The drug issue would perhaps be laid to rest, but far more serious problems would emerge. Mexican corruption cannot be eradicated overnight, unless one throws the baby—the Mexican political system—out with the bath water. It is hardly in the interest of the United States to tinker with the delicate checks and balances that have guaranteed Mexico's political stability for more than 50 years.

Nor should Americans pressure Mexico to do so; only Mexico can solve its drug problem and it can do so only on its own terms. Mexico's president must be left with an elegant way out of the present confrontation; Mexico's dignity must be preserved. The United States should not push too hard. Mexican presidents have a history of reacting drastically to such pressures. In the past, they nationalized oil companies and banks. Who knows what will happen the next time the United States provokes the dormant furies of Mexico?

The writer is a professor of political science at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and a political commentator for the Mexican weekly Proceso. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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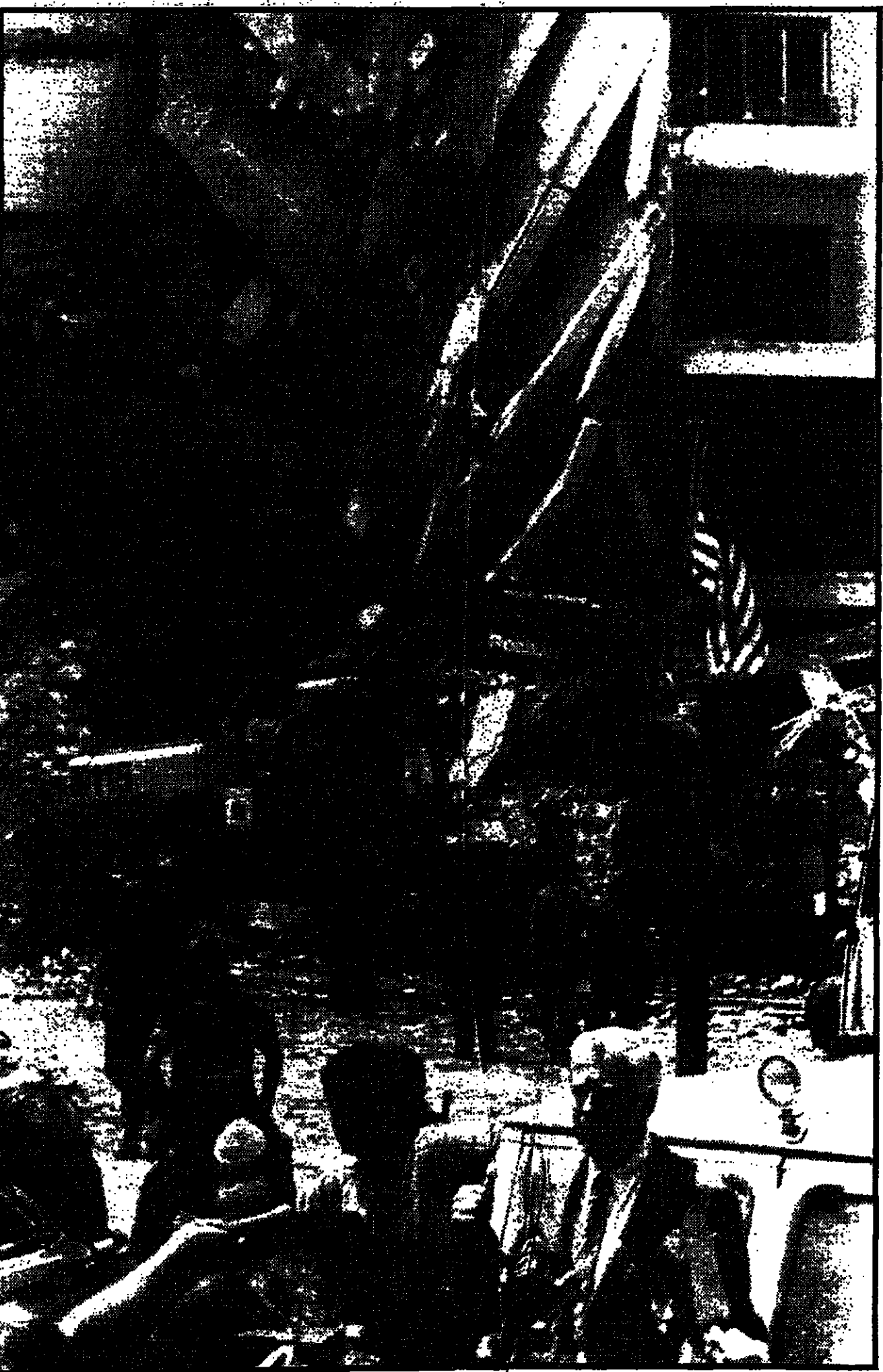
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Asia Headquarters, 24-24 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Macdonald, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 834-4802. Telex 262009.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201122. Comptes Partiels No 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$384 (yearly). Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Photographs: The New York Times, the Associated Press, United Press International.

Escalating protests: Paint bombs stain U.S. Embassy signs in Bonn, above, protesters gather outside the embassy in Managua, which is guarded by a Sandinista police officer, left, and Robert Dillon, then U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, discusses the 1983 destruction of the embassy in Beirut in which 63 people were killed.



U.S. Embassies Try to Maintain 'Open Society' in Tight Security

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The partial evacuation of the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut this winter highlights a problem faced by State Department planners: how to protect American diplomats without jeopardizing the image of an "open society" that the United States wants to project abroad.

The problem has already led to efforts to make diplomatic buildings and people more secure. The department has also started a venture for cooperation and exchange of security information with American businesses operating overseas.

But when it comes to a choice between image and safety, clearly the safety of its Foreign Service personnel, and other Americans abroad, takes precedence, officials indicate. Terrorist threats against Americans by militant Moslems in Lebanon, kidnappings and bombings, have brought this problem to the forefront.

During the last 10 years, spending on State Department security has increased more than 20-fold to \$497.3 million planned in 1985 from \$22.6 million in 1975. The sharpest upward leap followed the Iranian embassy crisis in 1979.

The memory of America's humiliation when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was overwhelmed, its personnel seized, beaten, paraded before jeering throngs and held for more than 400 days, has been burned deep in the consciousness of the department as well as the nation. But now the danger is more deadly.

"Clearly, we can't retreat in the face of the terrorist threat," Secretary of State George P. Shultz said last month. "Just as clearly, we have to do more to protect our people."

In a speech Feb. 4, he said, "All our personnel must learn to adapt to the new and dangerous circumstances that the terrorist violence has created."

A State Department official, referring to the Americans killed in three major bomb attacks in Beirut in the last two years, said recently, "This administration really cannot afford to have another American diplomat or soldier killed in Lebanon."

The problem occupies David C. Fields, deputy assistant secretary of state for security, and his staff. One of the department's chief planners in the area, Mr. Fields said in a recent interview:

"Historically, we built our embassies with easy access to reflect our open society. We have asked the National Academy of Sciences to look at how to preserve this reflection of our open society with the protection needed. We still want to protect the freedom that the American people are all about."

Mr. Fields said the department was contracting with the academy "on how to build a more secure building."

"We are going to the foremost companies in the United States to find ways to build missions to withstand the effects of blast," he said.

Mr. Fields said security was a constantly changing game.

"Modern-day terrorism started in the 1960s," he said. "As we have improved our countermeasures, their tactics change. They find a new way of getting at us."

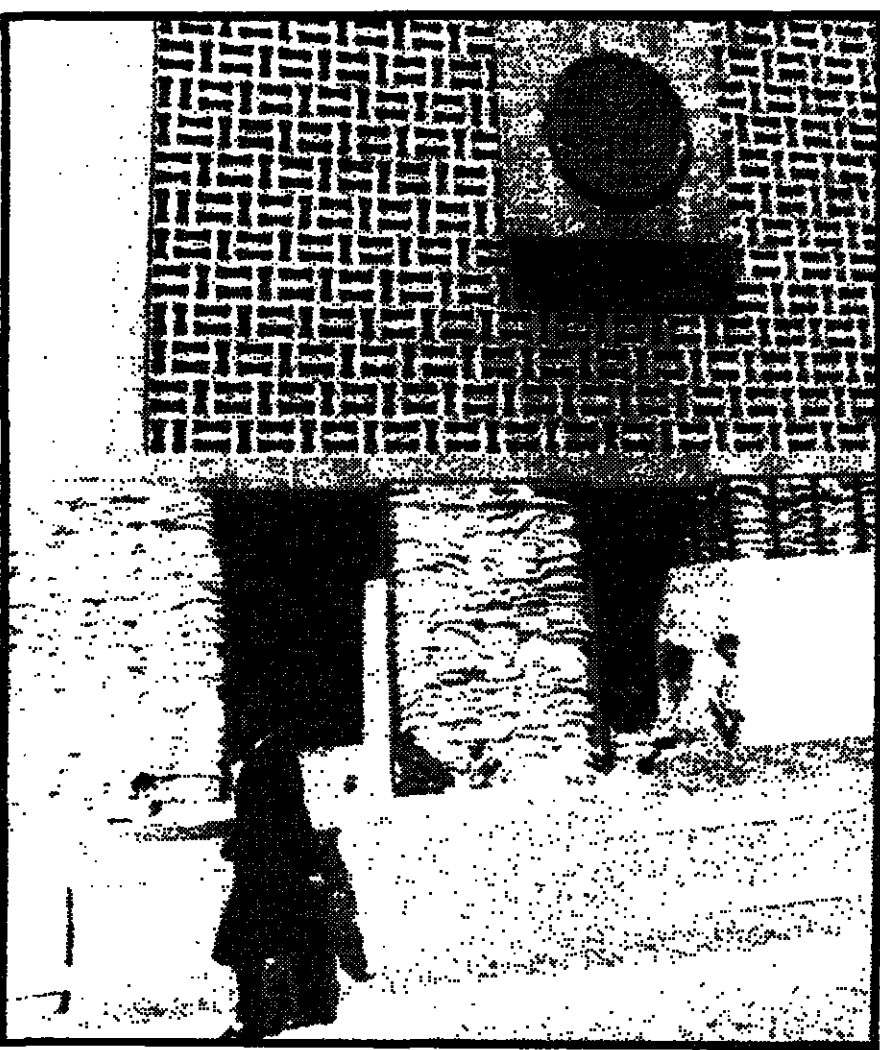
"The most recent thing is suicide attacks," he said. "We now are facing the threat of someone who is willing to give up his life to get to us."

He said that there had been no increase in the number of professional security officers, who are civilians with special training in anti-terrorism methods, until last October, when the budget for fiscal 1985 provided funds for recruitment and training. Mr. Fields would not give overall numbers, citing security reasons.

From 1979 to 1983, Congress tripled the State Department's authorization for security and last year authorized \$361 million in supplemental funding for emergency security work.

The department has asked Congress for money to recruit and train 141 more security people for overseas posts, including 77 regional security officers, 31 overseas security engineers — the men who design, install and maintain security guard residence will be expanded; and for a consulate office building in Lahore, Pakistan.

At 35 posts, construction will begin this spring on longer-term improvements. Frank J. Matthews, a public affairs officer at the State Department, said architects for the new U.S. mission structures would "go out and study the local environment and try to make the new buildings fit into the local architectural style."



The front of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has been sandbagged for protection.

The State Department has also devised a plan for greater cooperation between the government and U.S. businesses abroad that Mr. Shultz said would "enhance the security of all Americans overseas."

"Obviously, terrorism poses the same kind of difficulties and dangers to businessmen abroad as to government officials," he said in the February speech in Arlington, Virginia. "And the security measures needed to protect businesses are also substantially the same."

"We can share information on terrorist activities and on the new technologies for enhancing security. We can coordinate our security efforts overseas," Mr. Shultz said. "In short, we can meet the threat together."

Mr. Shultz announced formation of the Overseas Security Advisory Council, whose members he said "will come from a wide range of American businesses that operate abroad, as well as from the State Department, American law enforcement agencies, and other foreign policy agencies."

The objective, he said, is to set up regular contact between security officials in both the public and private sector, to provide for regular exchanges of information on security developments and to recommend plans for better coordination between the U.S. government and businesses overseas.

"I'm sure that, by working together to enhance security," Mr. Shultz said, "we can be more effective in saving lives and reducing the dangers of doing business abroad."

In the program to build more secure structures, 13 new ones are being planned. They are in Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Manama, Bahrain; Doha, Qatar; Kuwait; Mogadishu, Somalia; Muscat, Oman; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Sena, North Yemen; Amman, Jordan; Damascus; Djibouti; Cairo, where the Marine security guard residence will be expanded; and for a consulate office building in Lahore, Pakistan.

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"Our architects are charged with trying to provide necessary security but not to do any architectural damage to the buildings," Mr. Matthews said.

ASKED if the rebuilding program would alter architectural style, Mr. Fields said: "We are looking at all arrangements for security in our buildings. Much is on the perimeter, which should not affect the architecture of the buildings."

"Many people have seen what we did in Rome, what security devices were installed on the building perimeter, the hydraulic devices that lift to stop cars," he said of the building off Rome's Via Veneto. "We haven't done anything on the facade."

"Nor have we in Paris, where the Marine guard post and the couple of gendarmes remain," he said. "In London, we have not done anything to the facade of the embassy building, either. Two years ago, the metropolitan police put up a wire fence, but that was mainly to control demonstrators at the time of the protests against deploying cruise missiles in Britain."

"What modifications we undertake depend on the countries and degree of threat," Mr. Fields said. "We have modified some buildings, but I cannot say which, for security reasons. Those which have been altered would be obvious to any viewer, but I don't want to help anybody."

Mr. Shultz, who said the department would continue to test new technologies for improving physical security to U.S. missions abroad, put the problem this way in his interview with reporters for State, the department's newsletter:

"The Foreign Service culture has taught its practitioners always to project friendliness, to encourage the flow of people into our embassies, our libraries and whatever. But we find now that the world has changed, that the library, for example, might be subjected to terrorist violence."

"So we have to not so much change our thinking and our disposition but rather add to it an awareness of the danger," Mr. Shultz said. "If we invite people to use the library, and then those people get the idea that the library isn't a secure place, then we court trouble."



Among security measures taken at U.S. missions in Europe to stop bombings by suicide drivers are, clockwise from above, concrete blocks behind an iron fence at the consulate general in Frankfurt, a car parked to block the entrance to the embassy in Paris, and boulders around the grounds of the embassy in Stockholm.



WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1980

FUTURES /

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134%	135%	Land
104%	136%	Wm
10 7.76	137%	Office
	138%	Debt
		and

(Continued on Page 10)

2 Hospital Groups to Merge in U.S.

Since its founding in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1968, Hospital Corp. has grown into the leading U.S. operator of profit-making hospitals. The company, which had revenues of \$4.1 billion and earnings of \$297 million last year, is also the leading manager of nonprofit hospitals, and runs 190 of them. Many

Besides offering American Hospital Supply a built-in market for its products, the merger would strengthen the financial position of Hospital Corp. American Hospital, based in Evanston, Illinois, has less debt than Hospital Corp.; thus, the new company would have a lower debt-to-equity ratio.

Pan Am is seeking changes in work rules to make its employees more productive and to reduce labor costs.

The union is concerned about job security. One such issue has been the company's desire to replace flight attendants with foreign nationals on some international routes.

1

McGraw-Edison suitor, Forstmann Little & Co., to drop its \$1.3-

1. Introduction

The operation reportedly would involve the supply of auto parts by South Korean companies and technical assistance by Chrysler.

McGraw-Edison, based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois, had revenue of \$1.72 billion in 1984 and profit of \$10.8 million. Cooper had revenue of \$2.03 billion and profit of \$10.7 million last year.



Unfilled orders to factories for manufactured goods were up \$1.5 billion or 0.4 percent at the end of February to \$357.8 billion, the department said. Manufacturers' inventories increased by \$900 million, or 0.3 percent, to \$285.7 billion—the first increase in inventories since October.

References

The Bundesbank's response to Mr. Seipp's initiative has been lukewarm thus far, chiefly as a result of legal complications concerning minimum reserve regulations. The president of the central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, said a review of those regulations was in order, noting at a recent banker's conference that "it would be desirable if Euro-business could be repatriated to West Germany through modification of the minimum reserve regulations."

1

"At the low end, Detroit will become more a distributor than a manufacturer," said Scott Merlis, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers. "The next battleground is in small luxury and sporty cars."

The marketing struggle is pitting cars like the Mazda RX-7 against such Detroit offerings as the Chrysler LeBaron GTS, the Dodge Lancer, the Pontiac Grand Am and the

Much of the new increase will likely go to the captive imports sold by U.S. companies, so the financial impact on the Big Three auto companies is expected to be minimal. General Motors Corp. already sells cars made by the Isuzu Motor Co. and the Suzuki Motor Co. as the Chevrolet Spectrum and Chevrolet Sprint. The Chevrolet Nova, which is to be introduced in June, is a thinly disguised Toyota Corolla made by GM's joint venture with the Toyota Motor Corp. in Fra-

The U.S. industry's financial recovery has been spectacular. The recombination of reduced costs because of more efficient operations, modest contract acceptances by the auto union, and a shift by car buyers back to big, shiny Japans are

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